6 276 66 Mawher, E. A.
1,407 49 MeGarthr, D.
5876 82 Sedowell, Hen. S.
1,964 18 Numa, Hen. L.
1977 59 Olmated, John.
1964 16 Post, R. J.
179 17 Peterson, Arnold M.
1964 16 Roller, C. W.
1864 16 Roller, C. W.
1864 16 Roller, C. W.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1872.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

THE EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND. REFECT OF THE AGITATION ON THE LONDON MONEY MARKET—THE PRESS ON THE DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.
The excitement over the Alabama claims is unstated. The speeches in Parliament, succeeding the perspaper discussion, serve to keep the public mind gitated. Anxiety as to the manner in which the Cabinet at Washington will receive the representanos of the British Government is felt in all circles. The effect of this state of affairs is more particplarts shown on 'Change, where business for the moment is demoralized. The market for American securities opened flat, with a marked dechoe in all quotations. Since the opening, however, United States bonds of 1802 and 1807 have recovered a fraction, but the others continue at a falling off of from to from the closing prices of last night, and the market remains inactive. In American railway shares there have been no transactions thus far to-day. The general uneasiness is also reflected in the quotations of Consols, which have declined from to i since last evening.

The Times, to-day, in reviewing the debate in the House of Commons, says it is evident that the House is unanimous in repudiating the admissability of the American claims for indirect losses. Mr. Gladstone's language, says The Times, is not likely to induce the Americans to withdraw their demands. The Times also strengly deprecates verbal discussion over the

The Daily Telegraph criticises the utterances of American journalists on the subject, and says: "The English Government, in the stand it took, has only obeyed the unanimous impulse of the country; but the speeches of Mr. Gladstone are indiscreet, and will probably prove mischievous."

UNFOUNDED RUMORS. NO DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNMENT CONCERNING EARL GRANVILLE'S LETTER.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Information derived from an official source, warrants the decial of the genuineness of the recently published alleged correspondence between Gen. Schenck and Secretary Fish, relative to the Treaty of Washington, and dated 5th inst. It bears no resemblance whatever to the original telegrams. The statement in a Washington telegram to yesterday's New-York Evening Post that an official dispatch was received from Gen. Schenck on Monday, the 5th inst., announcing the substance of Lord Granville's note, is pronounced untrue. On this statement the charge is made that members of the Administration have been guilty of deception and of misleading the public; but no cable dispatch of any kind was received from Gen. Schenck on Monday. The fact that the reception or a dispatch on Tuesday, which was not deciphered until the afternoon of that day, was spoken of freely, and mentioned by Secretary Fish to numerous Senators, Representatives, and other inquirers in the afternoon and evening of Tuesday. The contents were not disclosed, but the time and subject of the dispatch were spoken of by him without reserve.

Telegrams have been received here stating that remors are circulating in New-York and elsewhere, that our Government will modify its statement of the case before the Tribunal of Arbitration. It can be positively stated that there is no such intention at present, nor is it suggested in any quarter. On the contrary, the determination to adhere to the statement seems to acquire additional strength among executive officers, Congressmen, and all

DOES THE TREATY RECOGNIZE INDIRECT DAMAGES!

WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION ASKS, AND WHAT IN THINES IT WILL GET-A POLITICAL

PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872. There has been no excitement in Washington about the Geneva difficulty. No anxious conferences have taken place except in the offices of two or three sensational newspapers. No serious discussion has been opened in Congress. The resolution offered by Mr. Edmunds on Tuesday in the Senate was debated only a short time in Executive session to-day, and the House has shown more interest in the chances of whether the great diplomatic achievement which was to remove all serious causes of dispute between the two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon race, shall be undone before it is a year old. Congress no doubt perceives that it will be impossible for the Administration to take any action until the text of the note to which the Queen's speech refers has been received. The note is now on the way. It is known, however, that the speech from the throne correctly indicated its character. There is no menace, no unfriendliness of toue, nothing but a simple formal representation that the British Government does not understand claims for indirect damages to be embraced in the class of questions referred by the Treaty to the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva. Surely there is nothing in this to justify the extraordinary ferocity with which most of the London journalists, and some of the newspapers in America, have fallen upon this unfortunate difference of opinion. It is by no means certain that on comparison of notes the two Governments may not agree, and the arbitration quietly and prosperously go on.

It will strike most people, however, as a somewhat remarkable circumstance that a disagreement should arise at the start upon a point so important and much discussed as that of consequential damages; for it is no new claim of ours. It was the burden of Mr. Sumner's famous speech which stirred the British lion to such awful rage. It was debated years ago in Parliament. It was weighed at the time of the Johnson-Stanley Treaty. It was proposed in the first meetings of the Joint High Commission at Washington. If, after all this, there is now a dispute as to the right of our Government to incorporate it with the American case presented at Geneva, we can hardly resist the conclusion either that the Treaty was hastily and imperfectly drawn, or that the Administration has made a serious blunder in the management of our cause before the international tribunal. Let us look

at the history of the discussion: The Joint High Commission was first proposed by Great Britain for the purpose of settling the fisheries question. The United States assented, on condition that it should also consider "the differences which arose during the Rebellion and which have existed since then, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims." Under this comprehensive definition the American Commissioners at one of the first conferences presented a demand of indemnity for two classes of injuries,-namely for "extensive direct lesses in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels, with their cargoes, and in the heavy national expenditures in the pursuit of the cruisers," and for "indirect injury in the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British fing, in the enhanced payments of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the sion of the Rebellion." The direct loss, so far as then ascertained, amounted to about \$14,000,000 for vessels and cargoes destroyed, and \$7,000,000 for the cost of pursuit. The Commissioners added: "In the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice however to the right to indemnification on their account

the event of no such settlement being made."

It does not appear from the official protocols of

for damages of any kind, and a proposal "to adopt the principle of arbitration, provided that a fitting arbitrator could be found, and that an agreement could be come to as to the points to which arbitra tion should apply." The subsequent discussions, so far as the official records show, were occupied with the new principles of international law which were to govern the arbitrators in the consideration of the Alabama claims, and the form of submission and manner of constituting the tribunal. We find no further allusion to indirect losses in protocol, except during the discussion the Fenian claims; the British Commissioners gave it as one of their reasons for assenting to the exclusion of these claims from the present treaty that "a portion of the claims were of a con structive and inferential character." Now whether the claims for constructive and inferential damage resulting from the depredations of the Anglo-Confederate craisers were also to be omitted, seems to depend upon the point whether arbitration was considered an amicable settlement" in the sense of the American pegotiators. If by that phrase they meant a mutual agreement as to the method of setting the controversy at rest, we must assume that in consideration of that agreement the United States consented to waive the old claim for indirect damages. If they meant the frank admission of England's liability and the payment of a lump sum sufficient to cover the direct loss, then the condition has not been fulfilled, and our demand for consequential damages has not been withdrawn.

The Treaty itself is quite as ambiguous as the

protocols. The preamble states that the Plenipotentiaries have been appointed " to provide for an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries." The 1st Article reads : Now, in order to remove and adjust all claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels and generally known as the 'Alabama claims,' shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration:" and the 2d Article provides that the arbitrators shall meet at Geneva "and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty respectively." Thus far everything favors the American construction, and all that we have ever claimed from Great Britain on account of her conduct during the Rebellion, except constructive damages for the hasty recognition of Confederate belligerency, seems by these passages to be left to the decision of the arbitrators. The 7th Article declares that the tribunal "shall first determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain has, by any act or emission, failed to fulfill any of the duties," &c., and may, if it think proper, "proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United This, while it is not absolutely inconsistent with the admission of constructive damages, certainly indicates that claims of that nature were not contemplated by the negotiators. Suppose the tribunal decides that Great Britain was at fault in permitting the escape of the Alabama and the Florida, but innocent of wrong in the case of the Shenandonh: how are you then going to hold her responsible for the agency of two cruisers, and not of the third, in transferring our commerce to the British flag, enhancing the rates of insurance, and prolonging the war! But Artiele 10 is still more difficult to reconcile with our case. It provides, in case the tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfill any duty, and does not award a sum in gross, that "a Board of Assessors shall be appointed to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability resulting from such failure, as to each ressel, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the arbitrators." If there was any intention on the part of our Commissioners to present claims for constructive and inferential damage, it is hardly too much to say that the acceptance of this article was a fatal mistake.

What the understanding of those gentlemen may have been I do not know; but there can unfortunately be little doubt of the understanding of their fellow-commissioners on the other side. Sir trafford Northcote, defending his own handiwork last August in the House of Commons, spoke as follows in reply to Sir Roundell Palmer:

ows in reply to Sir Roundell Palmer:

"The honorable member for Richmond remarked that he previous conventions left many points vague and introduced a number of claims which we could never have admitted. They were left so vague injeed that it round have been possible under those claims to have alsed a number of questions which this country has not willing to submit to arbitration. They alied England's premature recognition of beligerency and the consequential damages resulting from the promogation of the war, and with regard a so to other questions which this country could not have admitted instead of this being the case, honever, the treaty as civally concluded narrowed the questions at issue very agout of the acts of particular vessels, and so shutting at a large class of claims upon which the Americans had exclosive insisted." Now there can be no doubt that in this extract the

speaker expressed the honest understanding of the British Commissioners, and we are driven to the inference either that the Treaty was so carelessly drawn and the negotiations were so loose that the two contracting parties came away with diametrically opposite opinions about what they had been doing, or else that the American Government has presented at Geneva a case which it will be obliged to withdraw as unwarrantable. It is absurd to say that whatever claims are presented, the arbitrators [must decide [whether they have authority to consider them. We there always refused to allow the Fenian claims to go to arbitration. We refused to submit the Confederate cotton claims; and though these were actually presented to the Mixed Commission at Washington in contravention of a distinct agreement, and were ruled out as not being within the jurisdiction of the Board, there can be no doubt that if the decision had been against us the United States would have repudiated it and refused to pay. It was an express condition of the British assent to the negotiation of the present Treaty that there should be a previous agreement of the points to which arbitration should apply."

Gen. Grant has declared that our position must be

maintained. The sentiment of Congress strongly

supports him. But even among the best friends of the Administration the conviction is gaining ground that the business has been wretchedly managed. We have presented a doubtful bill, of such enornous magnitude that all Europe stands amazed at it. The English journals have reason for exclaiming that total subjugation would not have cost them so much. A Senator who has devoted some time to the study of the "American case," reports that the entire sum claimed in that document amounts to short \$1,500,000,000. This is very well, if it is only justified by the Treaty. But no politician or statesman or member of the Administration who has intelligently considered the subject believes now, or ever has believed, that the arbitrators will award us a dollar of consequential damages. Senator Sumner himself, the foremost advocate of the claims, has no expectation that they will be admitted,-had no such expectation even before the present excitement arose. "It is clear," said a promineut official to-day, that the question of jurisdiction over these claims must be decided by the arbitrators themselves, and if Great Britain refuses to abide by their decision she commits a gross breach of faith. But for myself I have no hesitation in saying that I never supposed the United States would see a penny of England's money for claims of this sort." "When a man goes into of this sort," court with an action for damages," said a leading Republican Senator, "he asks for all he wants, not conferences that the British Commissionmade any other answer to these demerely all that he thinks he can get. He recounts

fendant, declares that \$100,000 would not pay for all his losses; and then is well satisfied if he get a verdict for \$10,000. So I think these consequential damages ought to go upon the record, to strengthen our general case and show what we have really suffered. But nobody expects them to be paid." Whether it was worth while to go through so much for the sake of getting so little (as the boy said when he came to the end of the alphabet) is a question which I shall not assume to answer. But the consequences to the Administration party are likely to be extremely unfortunate. The case has been swollen to huge dimensions, partly no doubt for the sake of political glory, for the Presidential campaign is coming on, and a good big bill for damages against John Bull would be a fine thing to show to the country. But what if the President's advisers have overshot the mark? I have learned that what they really expect to receive, after paying the claims of British subjects against the United States, is only \$7,000,000-that is to say, just about the sum charged for naval expenditures in chasing the Confederate cruisers-the Alabama claims proper being counterbalanced, and the conse quential damages disallowed. Suppose this award to be made in the midst of the campaign? Fifteen hundred millions claimed; seven millions granted. There will be a chorns of denunciation throughout the disappointed country, to which the President may listen with consternation. It is not always wise to ask two hundred times as much as you expect to get.

FOREIGN NEWS.

COLLISION AT SEA. THE STEAMER COLORADO SUNK-FIVE LIVES

LOST. LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1972. The steamship Colorado, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New-York, when just outside the Mersey, was run into with great violence by the steamer Arabian, inward bound. The Colorado received severe damages, and was run ashere to prevent her sinking in deep water with all on board. The Arabian, which was comparatively uninjured, rescued all the passengers of the Colorado except five in the steerage, who it is supposed jumped overboard in the panic which followed the shock of the collision, and were lost. The passengers were brought back to Liverpool, where they will be transferred to another steamer. The Colorado grounded off Crosby at the month of the Mersey, where she lies full of water.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT - THE SECRET EALLOT BILL PASSED TO ITS FIRST READING IN THE HOUSE—A NEW CABLE COMPANY.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872. In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Gladstone moved a vete of thanks to the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, the retiring Speaker of the House, and, also, a resolve recommending his elevation to the peer

Mr. Disraeli, who was present, seconded both motions and they were carried by acclamation.

In accordance with the notice given yesterday, Mr. Milbank proposed to call on Sir Charles Dilke to justify, before the House, his recent speeches against the Crown; but he was ruled out of order.

Mr. Foreter introduced the Secret Ballot bill. Mr. New

degate opposed it, arguing that it would lead to universal suffrage. The bill passed its first reading.

A new company, which proposes to lay a telegraph cable direct to New-York, has been registered. One of the features of its prospectus is the promise to fix tells on dispatches at 20 shillings per 10 words.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES DEMANDING THEIR FORMER MILITARY AND NAVAL POSITIONS—MINISTER WASHBURNE ABOUT TO VISIT

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872. It is reported that the Dukes of Nemours and Aumale claim reinstatement in their former rank is the army, and the Prince de Joinville demands his commission in the navy.

The Count de Chambord is about to leave Frohsdorf.

On his departure it is expected he will issue another

Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, is about to return to the United States on temporary leave of absence He has transferred the legation to Col. Hoffman, the First Secretary, who was yesterday presented to M. de Rémusat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Chargé

A number of Americans leave Paris to-night for Florence, there to join Lieut. Grant, and accompany him to

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

THE POPE DEPRIVED OF RELIGIOUS JURISDIC-

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872. The Bishop of Strasbourg having notified to the Cabinet here that the Holy See no longer recognizes the Concordat as applying to Atsace and Lorraine, Prince Bismarck replied that the Emperor of Germany will un

dertake independently of such a measure the Church

CONCESSIONS TO GALICIA. VIENNA, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872. The bases of a compromise have been agreed

Government of those provinces.

to, by which certain concessions toward self-government are granted the Province of Galicia. THE NEW DOMINION. A SATISFACTORY BUDGET FOR ONTARIO. TORONTO, Feb. 8 .- The Treasurer of the

Province of Ontario, in a statement presented to the Legislature last night, shows the annual revenue to \$2.333,179, and the expenditure, \$1,815,867.

THE UNION PACTEIC RAILROAD BLOCKADE. OMAHA, Feb. 8 .- The following reports were eccived here to-day: At Cheyenne the weather is warm and the enow is welting fast. No trains have yet arrived from the West. 'No trains have arrived at Laramie from the West. Snow fell there last night and to-day, and it the West. Snow fell there hast night and to-day, and it has drifted in the cuts east and west. There is poor prospect for a train this week from either way. The road is still blockaded east and west from Rawlins. Medicine low reports that the trains remain near the place where they were last reported. A large force of men are trying to get over Simpson Hill, but make but little headway. The wind is blowing continually, and the snow is drifting. A large force of men are working in the cuts. At Lookout the snow is drifting in. The cuts bil about as fast as the snow is shoveled out.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY. ALBANY, Feb. 8 .- At the session of the State Medical Society to-day, the following officers were elected

for the ensuing year: for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. C. Agnew of New York: Vice-President, Dr. R. T.,
Sherman of Ordensburg: Secretary, Dr. W. H. Barley of Albany:
Treasurer, Dr. Rosa of New-York offered the following resolutions
which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the code of ethics, to which this feetley and the various
County followings affiguate, provide appropriate and sufficient sense for retirear is all matters of difference between physicians,
therefore.

Mesolved. That any physician preferring charges or against whem charges may be preferred, who shall recent to courts of law, or any logal process, shall be decemed unweaky of membership in the Medical Society, and, if a sembor, shall be detended expelled by the President at a stated meeting at the Society to which the offender may belong.

Identified. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the American Medi-

A DETERMINED SUICIDE. CHICAGO, Feb. 8 .- William Kline, a book

keeper, attempted to commit suicide last night by taking chloroform and laudanum. His condition was discov ered in time to administer successfully the necessar antidotes. He was taken to the hospital, where, durin the night, he obtained more poison, and was found dea in the morning with a bottle of laudanum by his side.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Cairo, Ill. at 5 o'clock yesteriay morning.

The Japanese Embassy visited Camp Douglass. in Usah, on Wednesday, and reviewed the U. S. troops stationed there. ... The Rev. J. F. W. Ware of Baltimore has been writed to the vacant pastership of the Arlington-at. Church, Boston, caused

the death of Mr. denner.

Hugh W. Tener, a lawyer and Commissioner of recis in Phisadelphia, disappeared about ten days since. An investigation into his affairs above teat his insufficies will reach nearly \$75,000, in well that the will all his property are seen to Fair. The court has pands then a general donial for finbility all his wrongs, dilates upon all the direct and men in a panage

"TOM" FIELDS'S CONSPIRACY THE WHOLE HISTORY OF AN INFAMOUS

TRANSACTION. DOUBLE SWINDLE OF THE TREASURY AND HIS CONFEDERATES-NO HONOR AMONS ROGUES -OVER \$500,000 TAKEN FROM THE TREAS-URY-FIELDS'S SPOILS AT LEAST \$200,000-ANOTHER \$71,000 SAID TO HAVE GONE TO MAYOR HALL OR CONTROLLER CONNOLLY, AND \$50,000 TO THE LEGISLATURE—NAMES OF ALL FIELDS'S CONFEDERATES, AND THE

AMOUNTS EACH ONE RECEIVED. As Mr. Thomas C. Fields, then Corporation Counsel, was walking along the upper part of Thirdave., in the Winter of 1868, he was approached by Mr. Michael J. Quigg and another fireman of Harlem, who asked him whether he would not use his influence to-ward having an act passed by the Legislature appropriating money to the old volunteer firemen of the Har-lem district; and that if he could influence the passage of such an act, they would be willing to pay him for his time and trouble. After reflecting a few moments Mr. Fields remarked, "I think it can be done, but it will cost money to do it. But I see there is money in it." Some more conversation on the subject followed, and in short time the trio separated. Several subsequent meetings occurred between the parties, and finally it was arranged that some of the leading firemen of the district should organize an association, to which all the members of the different companies should be eligible, and that an agreement should be entered into between the members and Mr. Fields, whereby the former should pay the latter a percentage of the amount which he should prevail upon the Legislature to grant them in consideration of past services. Accordingly a meeting of the members of the disbanded volunteer companies of Harlem was held at Hart's Hotel, Third-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st., and S. W. Thompson of Engine No. 37 elected temporary chairman. The object of the call was stated to be a desire to have Mr. Thomas C. Fields obtain! if possible the consent of the Legislature to pay them for services, from Oct. 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1868, the time of their disbandment, and that it would be necessary for them to assign their his services; that there seemed to be no doubt but that such a result could be obtained, and that the meeting had been called to further that end. He concluded by saying that he hoped every member present would be willing to aid in this effort, and be willing to contribute toward the desired result. The announcement that there was any likelihood of their receiving pay for a service that many of them had never dreamed of being compensated for, was received by the audience with the wildest enthusiasm. They pounded the benches and the floor with their feet, indulged in shouts and ent-calls, and for nearly an hour all efforts to restore order were in vain. While the enthusiasm was at its highest an emissary of Mr. Fields appeared carrying a large number of blank

own signature, to pay Thomas C. Fields 33 per cent of the respective amounts which should fall to each as his share of the general spolls. Several meetings followed, a permanent organization was effected upon this single basis of plunder, and C. W. Ridley elected as permanent President. The members of every fire company above Fifty-ninth-st., with one or two solitary exceptions, signed the agreement, while Mr. Fields, at Albany, was using his best endeavors to get the bill through. The Legislature adjourned, however, without taking final action in the matter, and the appropriation was not made until May 12, 1869. This law directed the Controller "to pay the sum or sums which may be found due said members of said fire department." and limited the amount to be disbursed to \$50,000. On Oct. 25, 1809, Mr. Connolly wrote the following letter to the organization, which had styled itself the "Late Volunteer Fireman's Association," all the members of which were provided with badges, on which was inscribed the initials L. V. F. A.

assignments, which he proceeded to fill up with the

names of those present, and before the meeting ad-journed every person in the room had agreed, over his

C. W. Ridley, esq., President L. V. F. A.:
On Thursday next this office will commence paying the amounts due to the disbonded firemen, of whose association you are President. Respectfully yours,
EICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

On October 20 Mr. Connolly paid to Mr. Thos. C. Pields a warrant for \$43,339 62, being the amount of the assignments which Mr. Fields had in his possession—and a few days afterward a warrant for \$5,907 72, making in all \$49,277 24. Mr. Fields reserved his 23 per cent, except in a few cases, where some stronger influences prevailed, and handed the balance over to the members of the L. V. F. A., to be distributed among them.

This little financial scheme had succeeded so admirably that Mr. Fields and some of the firemen, who began to find their finances diminishing, some six months afterward united in a determination to make another effort to get another appropriation from the Legislature. It previously was paltry and insignificant-totally un-worthy a rich metropolis like New York-and that an appropriation of half a million was needed to satisfy their modest merits. Accordingly a meeting of the association was called, and the volunteer firemen's rights" and "wrongs" loudly commented on by speakers reported to be gifted in oratory and exhortaon. Great enthusiasm was manifested at the prospect of another shower of finances, and the representative evitable assignments which the members were expected to sign as before. But the discovery was made that the mount to be assigned was 50 per cent instead of 33 as formerly, and this occasioned much loud talking, disputation, and dissatisfaction. It was finally arranged that the President and some others should call on Fields and ascertain the reason why the 17 per cent. additional was required before the members would agree to execute the assignments. The committee waited on the man. who told them that it was a very expensive job, and that when he should have made the disbursements necessary to carry the thing through, he would find himself the loser unless he should have the additional allowance. The Committee reported the conversation to the members at the next meeting of the Association. Resistance to the additional demand violent at first completely subsided before the adjournment of the meeting, and the signatures to the assignments were made, and Mr. Pields took the early train next day for Alhany.

On June 9, 1870, a bill passed the Legislature authorizing the Controller "to pay the balance of claims which ance" undoubtedly referred to the \$722.66 remaining from the \$50,000 appropriated in 1869; but Mr. Fields, in having the wording of the act framed to suit his purposes, interpreted it as giving the Controller power to sequence, the Controller paid Thos. C. Fields, assignee, with few exceptions, were retained by Fields, and the balance paid over to the members of the Association, to be divided up as before. In this public manner, and with no attempt at secreey, a conspiracy was entered into between Thos. C. Fields, Assemblyman, and certain firemen of this city whereby over \$560,000 was stolen from the Treasury. The substance of these facts was sworn to before the Grand Jury, and upon this evidence of fraud Fields is held to bail for trial and prosecuted on civil suits to recover the stolen money.

Appended is a complete list of the firemen who were cald and the amounts which they received, as also the amount which they agreed to pay to Fields. Not the whole amount agreed upon was reserved by Fields, as some of the men had political influence, and some were sume, however, that he retained the great bulk of th amount he was entitled to by the terms of the infamous contract. Fields in his garrulous moments has said the he made \$150,000 by the operation. There is not much doubt that the statement is true. At other times he has stated that he had to disburse large amounts, and that his gate was small. At such times he has said that he had to ay \$71,000 for getting the warrants algoed by "one of the two officials" (Mayor or Controller), and also to pay \$2,000 to buyoff THE TRIBUNE from publishing the firemen's list, and \$30,000 to get the bills through the Legislature. Whatever the truth may be, this fact is patent, that Mr. Thomas C. Fields contrived to defrand the City of New-York, and succeeded in accomplishing his object to the

In the table below several amounts are marked with an asteriek (*). This indicates those persons who were paid on both accounts at a single payment, and from whom Fields deducted one-half, thus robbing his own gnorant confederates.

Horn, Abraham. \$2,460 | Hart, John. \$2,480

Church John H	1,904 16	5 Rudd, R. G 550 16
Crowley, James	1,004 16	Seamen, Win. Asst. For mn 2,000 82
Clancey, John	1,125 0	Skillman, James M 1 004 16
Egleston, Grorge H	1,076 68	Stedler, Gen. J
Palconer, Jeremiah	342 56	Seamen, Wm. ir 1,711 66
Githland W. H.	1.9 14 16	Turnier, Andrew, jr 1,731 119
Hanson, Jonathan, jr	1,904 16	Tabele, Matthew L 1.904 16
Hanson, David	1,904 1	Tabele, Jas. H 1,025 00
Hustington, Edwin	342 50	Van Voornis, Andrew 709 16
Heading, C. H.	1 904 16	Wilking J. R 1,904 16
Jones Charles B	776 66	Waterbury, A 1,904 16
Krach, B. J.	1,576 66	Westerveit, Henry 302 66
Lee, John D	1,904 16	Wilson, John 1,349 73
Laughlin, John	1,125 00	Wells, M. W 1,461 43
Mouney, Thus	1,904 16	T-4-1 4-70 946 75
Munsoo, Henry, Jr	1 576 66	Total
ENGT	SE COM	PANY NO. 37.
Ansert C A	\$1.265 OC	Paher, C. H \$439 16
Becker J. F	1,901 60	Robbins, Wm 1 225 06
Beuse, C	419 45	Richmond, W. R 1,736 40
Cromwell, Joa'h	1,060 00	Senries, J. H., assistant
Carrell, T	524 45	Infeman
Cromwell, Jeremiah	1,060 00	Searles, J. M 1,201 60
Cosale, Jao, R	7,016,66	School F 639 16
Donghte K. Aus't Furture	1 226 66	Stowe, O. A
Dengaty, J. H.	1,684 16	Sherwood, W. H. H
Daniap, J	419 45	Stetson, H. J 1,901 66
Dilingham	*657 60	Steele, F. A 1,901 66
Hamden, W. F	1,301 66	Tanion V B 1001 06
Jacobi A	4/18 33	Tompkins 8, W 1301 66
Johnson, W. H.	1.901 00	Tunteen, G. B., foreman., 2,667 72
Keller, G	1,901 66	Tupper, C. L 861 66
Lewis, P	620 57	Traphagen, Peter *1,157 16
Lynch, G. H	1,016 66	Traphagen, Richard 4,157 16
Levi, J	1,418 67	Warson, J. B 1,016 66
Month, H.	1 520 60	Webb W II 502 50
MeGregor W G	679 76	Webb, W. M
Mason Jour P	400 10	Total
ENGINE CON	PANY	NO. 38-YORKVILLE.
Anderson, Louis F.	81,904 16	Nehrs, Chas. W \$1,867 21
Bridge, James, jr	1,541 (6	Monague, J. W 1,664 16
Brown, Joseph	1,367,21	Marrell, David B 1,934 16
Baldwin, Wm. N	1,851 66	Martin, James 1,411 66
Heatty, Daniel	1,551 66	Opdyke, David 1,994 50
Corbuson, Edward	1,934 10	Paper, Char. M. 1304 16
Colfee Hagh	1,006 66	Fenderon, Geo. M
Dunning Andrew	1.901 10	Shelly, Edward J 1,746 66
		THE PARTY OF THE P
Foote, Josiah M.	1,022 50	Enderson, Wm., 1904 16
Foote, Josiah M	1,822 56	Schiffer, Henry 1,904 16
Foote, Josiah M	1,867 21 1,867 21	Schiffer, Henry
Foote, Josiah M	1,867 21 1,867 21 1,867 21 2,626 81	Studenson, Wm 1904 16 Schiffer, Henry 1,904 16 Sinn Louis 1,904 16 Stevens, Wm 1,629 71
Foote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover, Chas. S., Jr. Hay, John, foreman. Highie, Weston.	1,867 21 1,867 21 2,626 81 1,904 16	Emslerson, Wm 1.904 16 Schiffer, Henry 1.904 16 Sinn Louis 1.904 16 Sierens, Wm 1.629 71 Thomas, Wm. H 1.304 18
Foote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover Chas. S., jr. Hay, John, foreman. Highie, Weston. Hay, Wm.	1,022 56 1,867 21 1,867 21 2,626 83 1,904 16 1,336 00	Studerson, Wm 1.904 16 Schiffer, Henry 1.994 16 Sinn Louis 1.994 16 Sierens, Wim 1.994 16 Stevens, Wim 1.994 16 Thomas, Wim H 1.994 16 Thomas Geo, W 1.229 16 Totten 10.0 1.994 16
Foote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover, Chas. S., jr. Hay, John, foreman. Highte, Weston. Hay, Wm. Haines, Joo. R. Highe, Jan. R.	1,822 56 1,867 21 1,867 21 2,626 83 1,904 16 1,336 06 1,904 16 1,814 16	Scalerson, Wm 1.904 16 Schiffer, Henry 1.904 16 Sinn Louis 1.604 16 Siereas, Wm 1.609 71 Thomas, Wm. 1.804 16 Thomas, Geo. W 1.229 16 Totten, Jos. O 1.904 16 Vall. John R 1.904 16 Vall. John R 1.904 16 Vall. John R 1.904 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Foote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover Chas. S. jr. Har, John, Joreman. Highle, Weston. Hay, Wm. Haines, Joo. R. Hreble, Jao. R. Johnson Wn. H.	1,022,56 1,867,21 1,867,21 2,626,83 1,904,16 1,356,06 1,904,16 1,864,18 1,692,20	Studiers 1,904 16 Skulifer, Henry 1,904 16 Sinn Louis 1,904 16 Sinersan, Wm. 1,509 71 Thomas, Wm. 1, 1,904 16 Thomas, Geo. W 1,229 16 Totten 1,906 1,904 16 Vall, John R 1,904 16 Vanderberg, M. B 1,907 18
Foote, Josiah M Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover Chas, S., jr. Hay, John, Joreman. Highle, Weston Hay, Win. Haines, Joo, R. Heinle, Jan. R. Johnson Wei, H. Johnson Wei, H. Johnson, John	1,022,56 1,867,21 1,867,21 2,626,80 1,904,16 1,356,06 1,964,16 1,684,18 1,692,26 1,441,56	State
Pooce, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover, Chue, S., Je. Higo, John, Joreman. Highte, Weston Hay, Win. Hames, Joo. R. Highte, Jao. R. Johnson, Win. H. Johnson, John Kelt, Win. J.	1,022,56 1,867,21 1,867,21 2,626,80 1,904,16 1,336,06 1,904,16 1,684,16 1,692,26 1,441,56 709,16	Straigness Str
Foote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover, Chas. S., Jr. Hay, John, Joreman. Highle, Weston hay, Wm. Haines, Jao. R. Highle, Jao. R. Joinson Wn. H. Johnson, John Kelly, Wm. J. Laviolette, Joshan,	1,022,56 1,867,21 1,867,21 2,626,85 1,904,16 1,356,06 1,964,16 1,692,26 1,641,56 709,16 1,867,21	Scalerson, Wm. 1.904 16 Schilfer, Henry 1.904 16 Sinn Louis. 1,904 16 Sineron, Wm. 1,529 71 Thomas, Wm. H 1,304 16 Thomas, Geo. W 1,229 16 Totem, Jos O 1,904 16 Vall, John R 1,904 16 Vanderberg, M. B 1,307 21 Woolley, Peter 223 61 Williams, Wm. J 1,746 66
Force Jorlah M. Ferreuson, Hiram B. Glover Chao, S., Jr. Hay, John, Joreman. Highir, Weston Hay, Win. Harner, Jon. R. Herbie, Jan. R. Johnson, John Kell: Win. J. Laviolette, Johna. Lemoine, United M. Lemoine, United A.	1,022,56 1,867,21 1,867,21 2,626,83 1,904,16 1,356,44 1,692,26 1,641,56 709,16 1,867,21 568,06	Total 1 904 16 Schiffer, Henry 1,944 16 Sin, Louis 1,944 16 Sin, Louis 1,944 16 Sin, Louis 1,944 16 Sievens, Wm 1,529 71 Themas, Wm, H 1,894 17 Themas, Geo, W 1,229 16 Totan, Jos. O 1,944 16 Vall, John B 1,944 16 Vanderberg, M, B 1,947 21 Williams, Wm, J 1,746 66 Total 670,963 29
Poote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover Chas, S., Jr. Hay, John, Joreman. Highie, Weston hay, Wm. Haines, Joo, R. Highie, Jao, R. Johnson, John. Kelt, Wm. J. Laviolette Joehna. Lenoine, Gahriel A. Marsleil, Wm. H., Asst.	1,822 56 1,867 21 1,867 21 2,620 83 1,904 16 1,330 00 1,904 16 1,693 26 709 16 1,867 21 568 00	State
Foote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover, Chan, S., Jr. Hay, John, Joreman. Highie, Weston hay, Wm. Hannes, Jao. R. Highie, Jao. R. Joinson Wn. H. Joinson Wn. H. Johnson, John Kelly, Wm. H. Laviolette, Joshan. Forcesan.	1,022 56 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,867 21 2,620 85 1,904 16 1,350 06 1,964 16 1,692 20 1,241 56 709 16 1,867 21 568 06 2,063 83	Total No. 39.
Pooce, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover, Chao, S., Jr. Hay, John, Joreman. Highte, Weston Hay, Win Hames, Joo, R. Highte, Jao, R. Johnson, John Kellt, Win, J. Laviolette, Joshna, Lenseine, Gahrell A. Marshall, Win, H., Asst. Foresan, E.Nof Becker, Philip.	1,022 56 1,867 22 1,867 22 1,867 22 1,904 16 1,330 00 1,904 16 1,863 25 1,641 56 709 16 1,867 21 568 00 2,063 85 NE: COM \$1,610 56	Total 1.00 16 Total
Poote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover Chas, S., Jr. Hay, John, Joreman. Highie, Weston hay, Wm. Haines, Joo, R. Highie, Jao, R. Johnson, John. Kellt, Wm. J. Laviolette Joehna. Lenoine, Gairiel A. Marsleil, Wm. H., Asst. Portnam. Encl., Philip. Becker, Philip.	1,022 56 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,904 16 1,306 66 1,306 16 1,804 16 1,603 20 1,441 56 709 16 1,867 21 568 06 2,063 83 NE, COM 6 1,610 35 1,610 16 1,610 16 1,610 16 1,610 16	State Stat
Poote, Josiah M. Fernusor, Hiram B. Glover Chas, S., Jr. Hay, John, Koreman. Highir, Weston Hay, Win. Harses, Jon. R. Johnson West. Johnson West. Johnson, John Kellv, Win. Laviolette, Joshan, Laviolette, Joshan, Lenoine, United A. Mandail, Win. H., Asst. Foreman. ENGI Becker, Philip. Hecker, Peter Entips, Jereminh.	1,022 56 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,304 16 1,306 00 1,306 16 1,604 26 1,603 27 1,641 25 568 00 2,063 85 NE COM \$1,610 56 1,781 66 1,781 66 1,781 66	State Stat
Poote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover Chas, S., Jr. High, John, Joreman. Highte, Weston hay, Win Hames, Joo, R. Highte, Jao, R. Johnson, John Kellt, Win J. Laviolette, Joehna, Lennine, Gabriel A. Marsleill, Win, H., Asst. Forcean ENGI Becker, Philip. Becker, Peter Butlist, Jeremiah Recker, Weston	1,/22 56 1,867 21 1,867 21 2,626 80 1,904 16 1,306 06 1,304 16 1,664 16 1,662 21 1,441 56 769 16 1,867 22 1,461 56 1,867 21 1,867 21 2,867	State
Foots, Josiah M. Fenguson, Hiram B. Glover Chas S., Jr. Hay, John, foreman. Highir W. eston. Hayner, Jon. R. Johnson Wen, H. Johnson Wen, H. Johnson John. Laviolette Joshn. Lenoine, United A. Mandall, Win, H., Assi. Foreman. ENGI Becker, Peter. Butter, Levenish. Recker, Wendell. Chilfy, Junes.	1,022 56 1,867 21 1,867 21 2,626 85 1,964 16 1,356 06 1,064 16 1,662 20 1,641 56 769 16 1,667 21 568 00 2,063 83 NE COM 61,610 56 1,761 66 1,761 66	273derson Wm 1.904 16 274derson 1.
Poote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover, Chas, S., Jr. Hay, John, Joreman. Highte, Weston hisy, Wen Hames, Joo, R. Highte, Jao, R. Johnson, John Kellt, Win, J. Laviolette, Joehna, Lenseine, Gabriel A. Marshall, Win, H., Asst. Forenan. ENGI Becker, Peter Butter, Jereminh Becker, Wendell, Claffe, Junes, Claffe, Wendell Claffe, Junes, Claffe, William Covern, William	1,022 56 1,867 21 1,867 21 2,626 83 1,904 16 1,356 0 1,904 16 1,864 16 1,662 16 1,662 16 1,662 16 1,662 16 1,663 16 1,661 16 1,66	Total 5 6 70 983 29 PANY NO. 32. PANY NO. 32. Moore, John J. 1, 20 4 16 Man, Man, M. 1, 20 4 16 Man, M. 1, 20 4 16 Man, M. 1, 20 4 17 Man, M. 1, 20 4 17 Man, M. 1, 20 4 18 More, John J. 1, 20 6 18 Malarie, M. 1, 20 6 19 Meal, John 1, 20 6 19 Medguire, Janes 1, 20 6 19 MeGuire, Janes 1, 20 6 19
Poote, Josiah M. Ferenson, Hiram B. Chrest Clark R., Jr. Hay, John, Oreman. Higher Santon Higher Santon Haynes, Joo. R. Higher, Joo. R. Johnson Wei, H. Johnson Wei, H. Johnson John Kelly Win J. Laviolette Joshun. Lemoine, Galtriel A. Maxifell, Win H., Asst. Foreman. ENGI Becker, Philip. Becker, Peter Butlar, Jerminh Recker, Wendell Claffy, Junes. Cours, William Cowan, William Cowan, William	1,022 56 1,867 21 1,867 21 2,670 85 1,904 16 1,350 96 1,004 16 1,002 27 1,641 56 1,607 21 548 06 2,003 86 1,711 66 1,711	Common
Pooce, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover, Chao, S., Jr. Hay, John, Joreman. Highie, Weston Hayne, Weston Hayne, Joon R. Hysbie, Jano, R. Johnson, John. Kelle, Win, J. Laviolette, Joshan, Laviolette, Joshan, Laviolette, Joshan, Lensoine, Gahreil A. Marabail, Win, H., Asst. Foreman. ENGI Becker, Peter Butter, Jereminh Recker, Wendell Claffe, Junes. Claff, William Cowan, William Delancy, Junes. Denoine, Janes.	1,022 59 1,867 21 2,626 85 1,306 10 1,306 10 1,306 10 1,504 12 1,603 27 1,603 27 1,703 67 1,703 67 1,7	State Stat
Poote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover Chas, S., Jr. Hag, John, Joreman. Highie, Weston Hayne, Weston Hayne, Weston Hayne, Joo, R. Highie, Jao, R. Johnson, John Kellt, Win J. Laviolette, Joehna Lennine, Gabriel A. Marsleill, Win. H., Asst. Forcean ENGI Becker, Philip. Becker, Peter Butler, Jeremiah Recker, Westolity, Junes. Claff, William Cowan, William Cowan, William Delancy, James. Dardone, James Dordone, James Dordone, James	1,022 56 1,867 21 1,867 21 2,672 60 1,904 16 1,336 06 1,904 16 1,862 27 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,761 05 1,761 05 1,478 07 1,478 07 1,478 07 1,478 27 1,478 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 2	State Stat
Poote, Josiah M. Ferenson, Hiram B. Glover Chao, S., Jr. Hay, John, Morenan. Highir, Woston Hay, Win. Hassen, Joon, R. Johnson West H. Johnson West H. Johnson, John Kellv. Win J. Laviolette, Joshan, Laviolette, Joshan, ENGI Becker, Philip, Hecker, Peter Entier, Jereminh Recker, Wendell Chaffe, James, Chaffy, William Cowan, William Cowan, William Pelancy, James, Dundone, James, Dundone, James, Dundone, James, Dundone, James, Dundone, James, Drigham, John. Graff, George,	1,022 59 1,867 21 1,867 21 1,304 11 1,304 11 1,305 01 1,305 01 1,305 27 1,612 27 1,612 27 1,612 27 1,612 11 1,612 11	State Stat
Poote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover, Chan, S., Jr. Hag, John, Joreman. Highte, Weston hisy, Wen. Hames, Joo, R. Highte, Jao, R. Johnson Wen, H. Johnson, John Kellt, Win, J. Laviolette, Joshna, Lenoine, Gabriel A. Marshall, Win, H., Asst. Forenan. ENGI Becker, Philip, Hecker, Peter Builer, Jereminh Recher, Wendell, Cluffy, Junes, Cluffy, Wilham Cowan, William Leloney, James, Donoine, Jame	1/22 56 1.867 21 1.867 21 1.868 16 1.306 81 1.306 81 1.306 81 1.308 16 1.308 16 1.30	Emicroso. Wm. 1.904 16 Sins. Louis 1.904 17 Thomas Wm. H 1.804 17 Thomas Geo. W 1.20 16 Totten. Jos. O 1.904 16 Vall. John B 1.904 16 Total 670 963 29 PANY NO. 32 Moore, John J 1.904 67 Melatire, Thomas. 1.905 67 Mesca, John J 1.904 67 Petit, James 1.905 67 Petit, James 1.905 67 Poole, John S 1.904 67 Poole, John S
Force, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glove Class, S., Jr. Hay, John, Oreman. Higher, John, Oreman. Higher, Jon. R. Johnson Wen, H. Johnson Wen, H. Johnson Wen, H. Johnson John Kelt, Win, J. Laviolette, Joshan. Lenoine, Ginciel A. Mendell, Win, H., Asst. Forceast. Forceast. Becker, Philip. Hecker, Peter. Butter, Levenish Recker, Wendell Chiffy, Junes. Chaffy, William Couran, William Pelnory, Janes. Denoine, Janes. Denoine, Janes. Denoine, Janes. Denoine, Janes. Denoine, Janes. Denoine, Janes. Graff, William Couran, William Felnory, Janes. Graffy, William Graff, George. Grat, Terence, Gulfryl, Partich	1.022 56 1.867 21 1.867 21 1.806 8 1.306 8 1.306 8 1.306 9 1.884 8 1.884 15 1.884 15	State Stat
Pooce, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover, Chris B., S., Jr. Hay, John, Jorenan Highte, Weston Hay, Weston Hayne, Weston Hayne, Joon R. Hybbie, Jano, R. Johnson Wen, H. Johnson, John Kellt, Win, J. Laviolette, Joshna, Lenseine, Gahriel A. Marslail, Win, H., Asst. Foreman ENGI Becker, Peter Butler, Jereminh Recker, Wendell Ctaffe, Junes. Chaff, William Cowan, William Delancy, Junes. Drigham, John Graff, George, Grav, Terranee, Gulfoyle, Patrick	1/022 56 1.867 21 2.626 66 1.306 66 1.306 66 1.306 66 1.306 66 1.306 66 1.667 21 2.063 88 NE. COM \$1,667 21 2.063 88 NE. COM \$1,667 21 1.476 66 1.476 67 1.476 67 1.4	State Stat
Poote, Josiah M. Fergusor, Hiram B. Glaver Clark S., Jr. Hay, John, Oreman. Hayler, John, Oreman. Highly catton Hayler, Jon. R. Johnson Wei, H. Johnson Wei, H. Johnson Wei, H. Johnson John Kelly Win J. Lavjolette Joshun. Lavjolette Joshun. Lavjolette Joshun. Lavjolette Joshun. Lenoine, Galtriel A. Maxilell, Win H., Asst. Forcealt. ENGI Becker, Philip. Becker, Peter. Builar, Jerminh Recker, Wendell Chiffy, Junes. Court, William Cowan, William Ledancy, James Durchue, J	1/22 26 1 1.867 21 1.867 21 1.867 21 1.867 21 1.867 21 1.868 21 1.306 88 1.306 88 1.506 88 1.668 38 1.	State Stat
Poote, Josiah M. Fernason, Hiram B. Glover, Chan, S., Jr. Hay, John, Joreman. Highie, Weston Hayne, Weston Hayne, Weston Hayne, Men. Hybid, Jano, R. Johnson Wer, H. Johnson, John Kellv, Wm. J. Laviolette, Joshua, Lensoine, Ghaltel, M. Mandall, Wm. H., Asst. Poreman. ENGI Becker, Philip, Hecker, Peter Builer, Jereminh Recker, Wendell Chaffy, James, Chaffy, William Cowan, William Delancy, James, Dundane, James Drigham, John Graff, George, Gray, Terence, Gaifroyle, Patrick Hung, A. W. M. Huggins, John Koutz, Nicholas, Assistat Forenas, John Koutz, Nicholas, Assistat Forenas, John Koutz, Nicholas, Assistat	1/022 56 1.867 21 1.867 21 2.626 81 1.306 98 1.306 98 1.306 98 1.864 18 1.664 18 1.667 21 1.664 18 1.667 21 1.661 33 1.661 34 1.661 34 1.6	State Stat
Poote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover, Chan, S., Jr. Hag, John, Joreman. Highte, Weston Hayne, Weston Hayne, Weston Hayne, Mentally Mentally Johnson John Kellt, Win J. Laviolette Joshun Lenoine, Gahrel A. Marshall, Win H., Asst. Forman. ENGI Becker, Philip, Hecker, Peter Builtst Jerminh Recher, Wendell Culfy, Junes. Clafy, William Cown, William Lelancy, James. Donoine, James. Donoine, James. Donoine, James. Donoine, James. Donoine, James. Gray, Terune Gulfoyle, Patrick Hinne, A. W. Higgins, John Knutz, Nicholas, Assat'nt Forenas. Kolfin, William	1.762 561 1.867 22 1.867 22 1.867 21 1.867 21 1.867 21 1.868 21 1.868 81 1.	State Stat
Poote, Josiah M. Ferenson, Hiram B. Glover Chao, S., Jr. Hay, John, Joreann. Hayle, Weston Hayle, Weston Hayle, Weston Hayle, Weston Hayle, Weston Hayle, Jan. R. Johnson Wes. H. Johnson, John Kelle, Wes. J. Laviolette, Joshan Laviolette, Joshan Laviolette, Joshan Mandail, Win. H., Asst. Porcean Hender, Philip, Hecker, Peter Butler, Jereminh Recker, Westell Chiffy, Junes. Chaffy, Wildiam Cowas, William Lelancy, James Duntone, James Duntone, James Drigham, John Graff, George, Grav, Terenre Guiffyle, Patrick Hune, A. W. M. Hagina, John Kenter, Blewait Kelbellas, Assat'nt Forennan Kulfin, William Kenter, Belwait Kenner, Belwait	1.022 56 1.867 22 1.867 22 1.867 22 1.867 21 1.864 16 1.336 06 1.004 16 1.336 06 1.004 16 1.368 06 2.063 88 1.761 66 1.761 66 1.761 67 1.762 67 1.761 67 1.7	Emission 1.904 16
Pooce, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover, Chen. S., Jr. Hay, John, Jones, M. Hayie, Weston Hayie, Weston Hayie, Weston Hayie, Weston Hayie, Joo. R. Higbie, Jao. R. Johnson West. Johnson, John Kellt, Win J. Laviolette Joshna Lenseine, Gabriel A. Marsloil, Win. H., Asst. Foresan. ENGI Becker, Peter Butler, Jeremiah Becker, Peter Butler, Jeremiah Becker, Weston Chaff, William Cowan, William Jelancy, James Drigham, John Graf, George Grat, Tervare Gulfroyle, Patrick Hune, A. W. M. H. ggins, John Kuntz, Nicholas, Acast'nt Forenasa. Kulfin, Wilham Kentz, Nicholas, Acast'nt Forenasa. Kulfin, Wilham Kentz, Nicholas, Acast'nt Forenasa. Kulfin, Wilham Kenney, Edward King, George.	1/02 2 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	State Stat
Force, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover Chas, S., Jr. Hay, John, Joreman. Highle W. eston. Highle Jon. R. Johnson Wen. H. Johnson Wen. H. Johnson John. Keltr. Wm. J. Lavriotete Joehn. Lenoine. Galirel A. Mandall, Wm. H. Asst. Forceas. ENGI Becker, Peter. Butter, Lerenish Recker, Peter. Butter, Lerenish Recker, Wendell Chiffe, Junes. Chaffy, Wilham Cowan, Willam Jeelnory, Junes. Denoine. Janes. Denoine. Janes. Denoine. Janes. Denoine. Janes. Highm. John. Graff, George. Grav, Terence. Guifroje, Parick Hune. A. W. M. Hugins, John. Koutt, Nicholas, Acastat Forcusan. Kulfin, Wilham. Kunter, Bebward. King, George.	1/62 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	State Stat
Pooce, Josiah M. Ferquasor, Hiram B. Glover, Chao, S., Jr. Hay, John, Joreman. Highie, Weston Hayne, Weston Hayne, Weston Hayne, Joo. R. Hydole, Jano. R. Johnson West. Johnson West. Johnson West. Laviolette Joshan. Laviolette Joshan. Laviolette Joshan. Lenoine, Gabriel A. Maraball, Wha. H., Asst. Foreman. ENGI Becker, Peter Butter, Jeremiah Recker, Westdell Claffy, Junes. Claffy, William Cowan, William Delancy, James. Drigham, John Graff, George. Grav, Terence Graffy, Westdell Hughas, John Konta, Nicholas, Assat'at Foreman. Kolfin, William Konter, Edwarf Kenge, Edwarf King, George. Kensey, Michael. Kenge, Edward Kenge, Edward Kenge, Edward Kenge, Edward Kenge, Hawat King, George. Kensey, Michael. Keboe, William Lunch Bernerd	1/02 2 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Emilerson 1,904 16
Poote, Josiah M. Ferguson, Hiram B. Glover Clark S., Jr. Hay, John, Oreman. Hayle, John, Oreman. Highle, Seston Highle, Seston Highle, John, R. Johnson Wei, H. Johnson Wei, H. Johnson Wei, H. Johnson John Kelly Wen, J. Lavjolette Joshun. Lenoine, Gabriel A. Maxilell, Win, H., Asst. Forcean. ENGI Becker, Peter. Bettler, Jeter. Bettler, Peter. Bettler, Peter. Bettler, William Coura, William Coura, William Coura, William Delancy, James Durjohn, James Durjohn, James Durjohn, James Durjohn, John Graff, George, Graft, Terrace, Gulfroyle, Patrick Minne A. W. M. Higgias, John Kutz, Nicholas, Assat'nt Forceans. Kuffin, Wilham Kenter, Edward Kung, George, Kencey, Michael Kung, George, Kencey, Michael Kende, Horsze, Kencey, Michael Lodde, Hornas.	1,022 5 1,000 1,00	Bandle B. G. Section 2,960 18 Section 1,960 17 1961 18 18 1961 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Poote, Josiah M. Ferquasor, Hiram B. Glover, Chan, S., Jr. Hay, John, Kotan, S., Jr. Hay, John, Weston Highie, Weston Hayne, Weston Hayne, M. Harbei, Jon. R. Johnson West Johnson, John Kelle, W. Harbeit, Johnson, Laviolette, Joshan, Laviolette, Joshan, Lenoine, Ghille, M. Mandall, Wha H., Asst. Poreman. ENGI Becker, Philip, Hecker, Peter Entier, Jereminh Recker, Wendell Chaffy, James, Chaffy, William Cowan, William Jehney, James, Drigham, John Graff, George, Gray, Terence, Gaifroje, Patrick Hune, A. W. M. Huggins, John Kontz, Nicholas, Asstint Forenas, Konter, Edward King, George, Ketner, Michael Kebor, William Konter, Edward King, George, Ketner, Michael Kebor, William Lynch, Bernard Lynch, Henard	1/02 2 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	State Stat
Lyon Affred	1,351 67	Total
Lyon Affred Lally, John	1,478 00 E COM	Total
Lyon Affred Lally, John	1,478 00 E COM	Total
Lyon Affred	1,478 00 E COM	Total

Fenton, Theodore	1,856 67	Smicologer, Matthew	1,160 67
Gordin, Bernard	1,858 57	Short John E	1,856 67
Gregory, Thomas H	1,856 67	Scallen, Edward	1,856 67
Garituer, Resolved		Schub, Philip	1,236 67
Gelffe James H.	1.856 67	Townley, Charles H	1,700 33
Harris, William Ir	2,612 23	Watson, John	1,856 67
Howe, William	1,854 67		-
Howe, Patrick	1,656 67	Total	74,941 99
Eigeston, James	1,856 67		
HOOK AND		R COMPANY NO. 13.	
Barty. R	1,716 93	Kelley, Thos	#845 AB
Bell, G. A	515 00	Kobb. J	1,001 60
Berren M		Leat, E	1,376 66
Beswell, John M	1,076 68	Lennor, J	1,376 €6
Brast, J. H	1,326 56	Lynch, T	1,275 60
Brenner, J. H	1.376 66	McCall, C. Asst. Fore'n.	1'364 15
Briant, S. H	1.226 66	McClymont, Jos	942.76
Brown, D	1,401 66	McClymout, J. C	1,310 26
Calialian, J	1.014 04	McMannus, Ed., Foreman	2,020 54
Callatan, P	1.200 00	McMannus, W. F	1,200 00
Cowers, R. D		Martin, Jos., Asst. Fore'n	941 66
Cor. John	1.711 40	Marshall, T. J	1,376 66
Crammett, N	1.200 00	Morgan, Wm. H	926 66
Daxter, H. L		Meran, A	851 66
Duffy, N		Mullan, Wm. J	1.432 76
Dwight, P.		Murphy, D. W	1.275 00
Farrell, Thos		Peffers, T	705 00
Frost, C. T., Foreman	1 500 55	Resgan, W	1,486 89
Prost, G. W		Residon, M	1,240 00
Gallagher, J	1 425 00	Roper, J	1,525 00
Gallou, J	1.240 00	Scallon, J. S	1,690 23
Gearty, M		Sherridan, C	1,235 00
Goodenough, J. M	338 33	Snowley, E. J	1,669 86
Garton, J	251 66	Tonex, H. A	105.00
Garton, S.	988 01	Wallace, S	1,649 16
Gerton, V		Warne, Juo	944 16
Hanson, J.		Wright, E	673 89
Howarth C	890 55	The state of the s	
Hent, J	812 78	Total	63,127 76
Keller, W. P	956 77	- West Killston in Kriston	Chemin Ro
MOOK AND	TADDE	R COMPANY NO. 14.	
Acres, F. H.	k1 377 33	McLaughiln, Thomas	41.537 60
Amend, Christian	*460 00	McLanguin, Pat	1.812 Te
	200 00	Murray, Jas. F	722 83
Anderson, John H., Fore-	270 16	Osman, Fred	667 72
man	A 400 10	Canan, Fred	

Foreman	T. O.A. 100	
Blair, Robert		Rows, Wm. H *225 18
Blackman, Wm	425 17	Russell, Rufus E 1.235 00
Brodie, J	1,025 00	Sare, J 1.819 05 Schultz, C. H., A. F'm'a 2,623 33
Brown, Jas	*190 57	Schultz, C. H., A. Fm'a 2,023 23
Caine, Owen	1,235 00	Snyder, Peter Ten 67
Carrell, H		Southerton, Henry 1.382 64
Coles, P. A		Stebbing, Andrew 1,222 33
Conner, D. F	438 17	Stebbing, Henry 1,363 04
Gant, Henry Clay	*450 00	Stein, P *356 60
Gray, Christopher	514 14	Stengart, Wm. S 103 60
Gulou, Thomas	*431.50	Thompson, Bernard 1.229 90
Haho, Wm	1.240 00	Thompson, N. N 1,017 50
Ivans, W. D	506 00	Van Wagner, Pred 1,030 00
Javeor. John	356 67	Van Wagner, G. H., Jr 801 67
Kohler, W. A	*1.064 80	Van Wagner, J 397 55
Kyle, C. W	248 59	Van Wagner, M. H *4.88 16
Lyon, Edgar A	*G97 477	Walsh, Wm. B 457 60
Manuing. J.	456 00	Watson, Geo. W 1,444 58
McGovern, Daniel	1.245 56	West, Thomas H 216 00
Mctiovern, Hugh	1.214 66	-
McGill John	356 67	Total \$41,922 56
McKenna, Nieholas		
TOOK AND LAT	DER N	o. 15 (CARMANSVILLE).
Barrell, Robert	1 105 27	Machey, Wm., Asst. Fore-
Bartley, James		
Bowler, Michael	1.654 14	McAyav, James F 1,385 83
Brahl, Charles	1.005.91	Med buller, Jas 1,880 27
Breebt, Henry	1.865 21	Met'ookey, J 1,860 27
Cun ingham, John	1.631 94	McCornick, H. T 1,000 00
Fanning, Thomas	1.431 94	McDermett. M., Foreman. 2,820 81
Parmer, William	1.865 27	Messing, John 1,490 83
Gibney, Eugene	1 125 00	Post. Daniel A 600 00
Giffin, John B	1.568 50	Rhinehart, Robert 1,065 27
Bardin, Christopher	1,865 27	Sullivan, John 1,856 66
Hutchinson, Robert	2 2 25 400	
Joree, John	1,856 27	Total 36,785 94
*10,541	SUMM	ARY.
Table Capital Colors		A* 350 00

The state of the s		4
Engine Company No. 36	\$7,350 0 78,945 2	
Engine Company No. 37	21,291.6	1
Engine Company No. 38	70,863 2	
Engine Company No. 39		
Hagine Company No. 40	68,127 7	4
Hook and Ladder Company No. 14	48,922 5	8
Hook and Ladder Company No. 15	36,785 9	•
Grand Total	6512,447 1	5
PAYMENTS TO FIELDS.		
Oct. 30, 1869, warrant	643,339 G	
Nov. 30, 1969, warrant	459,977 9	
June 3, 1870, warrant		•
Total		
	#4,254 T	2
50 per cent of second payment	212,207 4	,
Total921		5

SEVERAL PERSONS PROZEN TO DEATH-GREAT LOSS OF STOCK.

Sioux Cirr, Iowa, Feb. 8 .- A. M. Wilcox, who has returned from Plymouth County, Iowa, says that three residents on homesteads in that county started with a team for "Broken Kettle" for wood, but were overtaken by the storm on the memorable Saturday morning. Two of the men dug their way into a huge snowdrift, and remained there, while the other man prosnowdrift, and remained there, while the other man pro-ceeded on his way with the team. The men in the drift remained there a day and a half before they dared to venture out, but suffered no material injury by their long confinement. The man who kept on his way, to-gether with the team, was found a day or two since frozen to death near Sutten's Home, 18 miles above this city. As far as is positively known, eight persons were frozen to death during this storm within a radius of 18 miles of this place. The loss of stock within the same limits has been immense, and will probably reach 400 to 600 horses and cattle.

AN INCIDENT OF THE ALTON RAILROAD ACCI-DENT.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8 .- A passenger who was on the train wrecked in the collision near Alton, Illinois, yesterday morning, says that one man, whose name of his feet only, but all efforts to release him were unavailine. At his own request an ax was sent for in order to cut his foot off, but before the ax arrived the flames rescard him and he was burned to death. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TARIFF ON SILK.

A PROTECTION MASS MEETING IN PATER-SON, N. J. THE WEAVERS PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPOSED

REDUCTION OF THE TARIPP-SIGNIFICANT SPEECHES—BENEFITS OF PROTECTION—SOMETHING FOR CONGRESS TO CONSIDER. A very large meeting was held in the Wigwam, at Paterson, hast evening, to consider measures against the proposed reduction of 10 per cent in the taris on silk. Many ladies were present, and the meet-ing was orderly and enthusiastic. Mayor Tuttle was

ins was orderly and enthusiastic. Mayor Tuttle was unanimously chosen chairman, and said that he presumed no man could doubt the policy of giving employment to the people by a diversified system of industry in order to maintain a proper balance in the country, each branch giving support to every other. If we would protect importers by Free Trade, why not protect ourselves by Protection! He spoke at length against Free Trade, and argued that Protection does not build up trade against the farmer. He quoted Jefferson as saying " Plant trade and agriculture side by side." Mr. Ame was chosen secretary.

Britten Richardson said this question concerns not so

much the capitalist as the man who labors with his hands. He did not want to see the American laborer reduced to the condition of the European hireling. Work men ought not to have to send their children to the mills but should get enough money to send them to school.

The Evening Post has a man who figures to show how much more from and diamonds a workman can buy in Europe than in America. But the truth is one can get more food and comforts here. The Free-Traders have a theory of political economy. We have the practice and the art of political economy. The political econ omists are mystical like the Asiatics. They are dreamy figurers on fancy and child'sh problems or tricks. The speaker read extracts from essays on political economy, and said nobody could understand them. It will be a sorry day when labor here is brought down to its condition in Europe. He quoted from English opinions on the degradation of the lower and younger classes in Manchester, saying it was the effect of the English manufacturing system. In America there is no monopoly; nething but competition. Everybody can go into any trade. We want protection of our manufactures. Sixty per cent on silk is not excessive. Though we say 60 per cent duty, the manipulations of the Cus tom-house make it about 80. Bribes and tricks are re sorted to to get imported goods in. We don't want me opoly. Paterson and the silk trade have grown-so

tom-house make it about 50. Bribes and tricks are resorted to to get imported goods in. We don't want mo mopoly. Paterson and the silk trade have grown—so have wages and people. Your bread and but ter are concerned with this question. In 1320, prior to the passage of the tariff of 1224, Lowell was a place of a few fishermen, some land was worth nothing—there are now 50 mills there, 13,000 looms, and 15,000 abovers, and 22,000,000 pounds of cotton, and millions of capital. Paterson is the same in degree. So is Cohoes Falls. All have grown in population and wealth and the ability to pay wages.

Protection has made the country what it is to-day. The Fraing Fost prophesied, in 1224, that if the Tariff were passed there would be great distress and ruin. The bill was passed, and New-York is ruined, as you see. There is nothing but miscrable marble stores in place of the wood and brick platices. Henry Clay dwells eloquently on the ruin before that Tariff, and the prosperity after its passage in agriculture, trade, living, inventions, and the reduction of the National debt. I know that we make many goods are good as foreign. Some Paterson goods are sold in New-York as foreign goods. A lady bought American made goods at Stewartz. They said they hadn't any, but sold her some foreign goods made by her musband in America. You must protect yourselves. Free Trade in England means life or deata. We are different. She is established; she had Protection, and now she is a giant. American must use American goods; use self-dental. You have taken this subject up yourselves, as the people. You want 60 per cent; you can get it from Washington. The sepaker was loudly applanded.

Mr. Richter was next introduced, and spoke in German. He said the question had been called not a political one, but it was a political one. It was the question of labor. The Whig and Eepublican party inve baili up the country. He spoke of the state of trade under high and low Tariffs, showing that when the Tariff has been highest goods have sold the lowest. He

half manufactured to get in on the reduction. This we must stop.

Mr. Ames said that the workingmen, of whom he was one, and the matter of the Senate bill in the public press, and from that he and other silk weavers became interested and alarmed, and called a meeting. They have distributed printed sheets, as a petition, to be sent to the Hon. John Hill for presentation in Congress. The reduction of the Tariff, wascs must be reduced or the mills be stopped. Enormous lesses to capital would ensue, Machinery would rust. The working people must keep up the present rate of wages, and even more. We must maintain the mills and the capital, and so maintain our selves.

maintain the milis and the capital, and so maintain our selves.

Mr. Ames introduced resolutions to the effect that silk labor gives work to the week; that legislation had oppressed silk labor, and that that oppression had been removed; that America can supply America with silk; that the reductions in the Tariff are sought to be mad by foreign capitalists; that the present Tariff rate is wise and just and should remain intact; that its removal would give enlarged in the foreign capitalist; that our Representatives in Congress be instructed to mointain the Tariff, that the Assembly men of the State from Passale ought to ture the passace of a joint resolution of protest to Congress, that the Mayor immaint the resolution of protest to Congress, that the Mayor immaint the resolutions to Congress, and that the medicing was sensible of the aid rendered the silk trade by the Hen. John Hill, These resolutions were adopted with appliance.

Gen. Thomas D. Halsey then said that Tariff legislation

Gen. Thomas D. Halsey then seld that Tarif legislation was extending its influence into the far West. Protocotion makes our Government self-sustaining and luxurious. He traced the history of the Pariff which had made manufactures. Familton really founded Paterson. The voice of the people in 1800 said, "Every nation chould possess all its own resources." The Tariff of 127 was terred upon New-England, a commercial community. Henry Clay was the father of Protection. In 1812 the Tariff shifting scale had rained Paterson. Every body was broken. All business was ruined. The business was in the hands of the importers. In four years Paterson was built up after 1812. In 1816 Thaddens Slevens showed that goods were lower under the Tariff than under Free Trade.

that goods were lower inder that that have would be under Free Trade.

The Trade. Goods are now sold cheaper than they would be under Free Trade.

The Triff gives us our own market. It lots us compete. Five millions of coin in Wall-st, must not govern the country. Protection subdues passize. It lets the country exist. We should, according to Jefferson, do in peace as in war, austain ourselves, make everything. The South was in favor of Free Trade because she sold to Europe. She reaped the reward when she was shut off from the North. She had to plate the Merrimac with Northern iron. She had to steal Northern cannon. She had nothing, because she was a young Free Trade Confederacy. Except for Protection we couldn't compete with Europe in No. 10 cotton yarm. Now we can compete with the world on No. 36. We want to compete with all England and France. We want the newers of wood and drawers of water. Protection has made the silk trade. The argument that we could let in some silk goods free is faise, because one part of the frade should not be subject to another branch in Europe. We must not send a bushel of corn to Europe for a pound of cotton coming back. We can't stand the expense. We must not send a bushel of corn to Europe for a point of cotton coming back. We can't stand the expense, More of the ruitroad wealth ought to be given to local manufactures. We are not at the head yet, but we are getting there. Ask Congress why it will kill a bitle village when Protection will make it a great city.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 7 .- Advices have just been received of terrible snow-slides in the Big Cotton-wood Mining District, by which numbers of lives were lost. Three miners, while sitting in their cabin, were carried away by a slide, and perished. Two of the victims, Edward Daniuel and Wm. Hampton, leave families.

A TOBACCO WAREHOUSE DAMAGED BY FIRE BALTIMORE, Feb. 8 .- A fire broke out this afternoon in the wholesale tobacco house of S. Rosenfeld & Co., No. S: Exchange-pisce, and damaged the building and stock to the smount of \$25,000. The insurance on the building is \$6,000, which covers the damage; and the insurance on the stock is \$10,000.

EXTENSIVE MAIL ROBBERIES. AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 8.-The clerk arrested in the Beston Post-Office confesses to having committeed heavy depredations upon the mail of E. C. Alien & Cu.

of this city. Their losses are estimated at \$10,000